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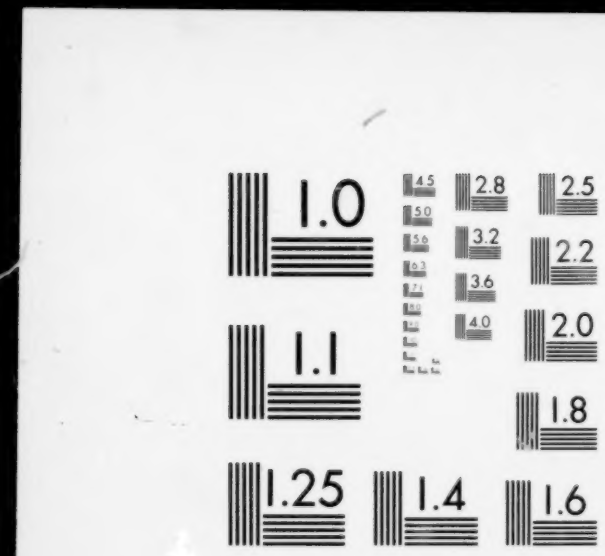

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ABSTRACT

Data relating to population and family planning in four foreign countries are presented in these situation reports. Countries included are Bahamas, Guatemala, Netherlands Antilles (Curacao), and Uruguay. Information is provided under two topics, general background and family planning situation, where appropriate and if it is available. General background covers ethnic groups, language, religion, economy, communication/education, medical/social welfare, and statistics on population, birth and death rates, G. N. P., for 1950, 1960, and latest data available. Family planning situation considers family planning associations and personnel, government attitudes, legislation, family planning services, education/information, sex education, training opportunities for individuals, families, and medical personnel, program plans, and government programs. Bibliographic sources are given. Updated information about population and family planning in Brazil is also included. (BL)

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Situation Report

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JUL 9 - 1971

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Country BAHAMAS

Date JUNE, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839–2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			11,405 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION		136,368 (1963)[1].	195,000 (1969 E)[1].
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			1.7% (1963-69)[1].
BIRTH RATE	34.8 (1950-54)[1].	32.3 (1960-64)[1].	22.6 per 1,000 (1968)[1].
DEATH RATE	11.5 (1950-54)[1].	7.6 (1960-64)[1].	5.8 per 1,000 (1968)[1].
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	81.5 (1950-54)[1].	51.8 (1960-64)[1].	45.8 per 1,000 (1968)[1].
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44)			26,727 (1963)[1].
POPULATION UNDER 15			44% (1963)[1].
URBAN POPULATION			
GNP PER CAPITA	→		US$1,460 (1968 E)[2]
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			6.2% (1961-68) E)[2]
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			1,410 (1966)[3].
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			190 (1967)[3].

E - estimate

SE 012 125

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Bahama islands consist of almost 700 islands off the coast of Florida. The Bahamas are a British colony with a large measure of internal self-government. The capital, Nassau, had a population of 100,000 in 1967.

Ethnic

Approximately 75% of the population are of African descent; the rest are of European descent, mainly English.

Language

English.

Religion

The largest religious group is the Baptist church, (27% of the total population in 1963); there are also Anglican (22%), Roman Catholic (19%), and Methodist (7%) congregations.

Economy

Tourism is the chief economic activity.

Communications/Education

Communications are chiefly by air and sea: there are good roads on the larger islands.

In 1968,[4.] there were 2 daily newspapers, (122 per 1,000 inhabitants), 3 non-daily newspapers (81 per 1,000), and 15 other periodicals. There were 6 cinemas, and 6 radio stations.

Education[4.] is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years. In 1966, there were 27,716 pupils in primary education, and 11,622 secondary level pupils.

Medical/Social Welfare

Medical facilities are good.

II. Family Planning Situation

Contraceptive advice is provided by a private family planning association, and by private doctors.

Family Planning Association

A small association was founded in 1965. No information is available on its programme and activities.

Address

Planned Parenthood Association of the Bahamas,
P.O.Box, 168,
Nassau,
BAHAMAS.

Personnel

President: Mrs. Ormond Curry.

Sources

1. UN Demographic Yearbook.
2. World Bank Atlas, 1970.
3. UN Statistical Yearbook.
4. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1969.

Others

- Europa Yearbook, VOL. II, 1970.

Situation Report

Distribution

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Country BRASIL

Date JUNE, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01. 839–2911/6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Statistics

TOTAL POPULATION	93,292,100 (1970)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	2.8% (1960-1970)
BIRTH RATE	38-40 per 1,000 (1969-1971)
DEATH RATE	11 per 1,000 (1969-1971)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	90-100 per 1,000 (1970)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-49 YRS.)	23% (1970)
URBAN POPULATION	56% (1970)
GNP PER CAPITA	US$380 (1970)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE	5.7% (1970-1971)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR	1,800

(Figures provided by BEMFAM).

Personnel

2nd Vice-president: Sr. Fernando Prado
Information and Education Officer: Dra. Florida Marianna Acioly Rodrigues

Services 1970

By the end of 1970, BEMFAM was running 59 clinics in 14 states, 14 of which were pilot clinics in universities. New patient intake in 1970 rose by 96%. The total of new acceptors attending the clinics during the year was 70,461 of whom 57,616 used oral contraceptives, and 12,014 used the IUD. There were 420,565 follow-up visits, and 1,039 patients received infertility treatment.

Since the start of clinic services in 1966 until the end of 1970, 133,176 new acceptors were served.

Other Information

In December 1970, BEMFAM acquired tax-exempt status.
The IPPF Western Hemisphere Regional Conference will not be held in Brasil.

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Situation Report

GUATEMALA — Country

JUNE, 1971. — Date

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01. 839–2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			108,889 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	2,790,868[1.]	4,284,473 (1964)[1.]	5,179,000 (1970)[2.]
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			3.1% (1963-69)[1.]
BIRTH RATE	51.3 (1950-54)[1.]	49.5	42.5 per 1,000 (1968)[1.]
DEATH RATE	21.4 (1950-54)[1.]	17.5	13.3 per 1,000 (1968)[1.]
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	100.1 (1950-54)[1.]	91.9	93.8 per 1,000 (1968)[1.]
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-49)		950,760 (1964)[1.]	1,139,000 (1970)[2.]
POPULATION UNDER 15			45.7% (1970)[2.]
URBAN POPULATION			30.8% (1970)[2.]
GNP PER CAPITA			US$320 (1968)[3.]
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			1.7% (1961-68)[3.]
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			4,140 (1967)[4.]
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			320 (1967)[4.]

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Central American Republic of Guatemala has one of the highest population growth rates on the continent. The majority of the population live in rural areas, and income is unequally divided; an estimated 50% of the population receive 24% of the national income and a further 30% receive 31% of the total, (1968 estimate by the Family Welfare Association of Guatemala). The only large city is the capital, Guatemala City: 1964 census - 577,120 inhabitants.

Ethnic

53% of the population are Amerindians, and the remainder are of mixed descent.

Language

Spanish; many Indian languages are also spoken, including Quiché, Mam and Cakchiquel.

Religion

Chiefly Roman Catholic; there are some small Protestant communities.

Economy

The economy is agricultural, and the chief crops are coffee, cotton and maize. GNP increase has been encouraging over the past two years. Sugar refining and beverages are the main industries. There is extensive foreign assistance for rural development, and growing foreign investment in mineral exploitation.

Communications/Education

Roads are the main form of transport. At least 8 daily newspapers are published in Guatemala City, one in English. There are nearly 80 radio stations, 5 of which are run by the government, and also 3 television stations. In 1962, there were 115 cinemas, and 18 seats per 1,000 persons. Some radio broadcasts are in Indian languages.

Primary education is free, and is compulsory in urban areas, from 7 to 14 years. There are 5 years of secondary education, and higher education is available at 2 state or 2 private universities.

Medical/Social Welfare

Medical infrastructure is well developed but there is a shortage of personnel. Malnutrition is a serious problem, in particular in rural areas, and contributes to the high rate of infant mortality - (93.8, 1968), and of maternal deaths.

Employers with more than 5 employees are required to register with the state Institute of Social Security which provides limited health and welfare benefits.

II. Family Planning Situation

There is a national family planning programme. Services are provided through the government's maternal and child health programme. There is a private family planning association which cooperates with the government.

Attitudes

Government support for family planning was made official in July 1969, when the state began to incorporate family planning services into the health activities of the Ministry of Public Health. There is no active opposition from the Roman Catholic Church.

Family Planning Association

History

The Family Welfare Association of Guatemala was founded in 1962, and became an IPPF member in 1969. It opened its first clinic in 1965.

Address

Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala,
4a Avenida, 2 - 18, zona 1,
Guatemala City,
Guatemala.
Apartado postal 1004.

Personnel

President: Dr. Edmundo Guillen
Executive Director: Senor Rodolfo Estrada Avalos

Services[5].

In 1970, the Association ran 12 clinics, 3 of which were opened during the year. All the clinics were open for 5 days a week, and provided fertility, infertility and cancer detection services. A total of 11,155 new acceptors attended during 1970, of whom 7,755 used oral contraceptives, 1,358 the IUD, and 2,042 the injectable method. 13,706 Pap. smear tests were taken.

Education/Information

In 1970, government and Association resources were fully integrated in the field of information and education services. In October, the Association's information and education department moved into a new office in the Maternal and Child Health and Family Division of the Ministry of Public Health.

The Association uses all methods of mass and individual communication. Motivational and information literature is produced and distributed; a total of 70,000 pieces in 1970. Large newspaper advertisements are published, promoting the acceptability of family planning, or providing details of clinic locations and hours. A radio campaign, using 30-second spot announcements, was broadcast during 1970, 6 days a week, over 25 rural stations and 4 stations in Guatemala city. Television announcements were made over 2 of the 3 channels.

A programme is being developed to reach two important target groups, the shanty dwellers, and the Indians. Radio campaigns are to be used to approach both groups, using three of the chief Indian languages in programmes for the Indian communities.

Sex Education

A joint committee, representing the Association, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and the Universidad del Valle, has been set up to coordinate all activities in this field.

Training

Courses, seminars and other theoretical training are provided at the Association's Headquarters, and practical field-work is organized in Association clinics. A joint Association/Ministry of Public Health Committee selects participants. In 1970, 11 courses were held for personnel from the government programme, attended by a total of 275 persons, including doctors, nurses, nursing auxiliaries, social workers, and volunteer assistants.

Government

Services

By June 1970, the government was offering family planning services in 50 of its 69 health centres, and was planning to extend the services to all. The Ministry operates one mobile unit. A joint committee of the Ministry and of the Association meets to establish the general policies of the national programme.

Sources

1. United Nations Demographic Yearbook.
2. Boletin Demográfico, CELADE
3. World Bank Atlas, 1970.
4. United Nations Statistical Yearbook.
5. Annual Report of the Family Welfare Association of Guatemala to IPPF, for 1970.

Others

- Europa Yearbook, VOL. II., 1970.
- Outline Report on Information and Education Activities in 1970. WHR/IPPF: submitted to the Kellogg Foundation, February 1971.
- Report by the Family Welfare Association of Guatemala, October 1969, presented at the WHR Regional Council Meeting.

Situation Report

Distribution LIMITED JUL 9 - 1971

Country NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO) Date JUNE, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01.839-2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			961 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	162,000 (E)[1.]	188,914[1.]	218,000 (1969 E)[1.]
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			1.3% (1963-1969)[1.]
BIRTH RATE	36.0 (E)[1.]	32.2 (E)[1.]	23.0 per 1,000 (1968 E)[1.]
DEATH RATE			5.0 per 1,000 (1968 E)[1.]
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			22.2 per 1,000 (1968 E)[1.]
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44)			27,136 (1960)[1.]
POPULATION UNDER 15			14% (1960)[1.]
URBAN POPULATION			
GNP PER CAPITA			US$ 1,200 (1968)[2.]
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			-1.8% (1961-68)[2.]
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			1,670 (1966)[3.]
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			120 (1967)[3.]

E - estimate

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Netherlands Antilles consists of two groups of islands, one lying off the coast of Venezuela, and the second approximately 500 miles to the north, in the Leeward Islands. The capital, Willemstad, with its urban area, is the largest city; 1960 census, 94,133 inhabitants. Approximately 90% of the total population live on the two islands of Curacao and Aruba, in the south.

Ethnic

The population is of Dutch, Spanish, English, Arawak, or African descent.

Language

Dutch is the official language. In the southern group, Spanish and English are also spoken, and in the northern group, English. There is also a local dialect, Papiamento.

Religion

The majority, over 80% of the population, are Roman Catholic; there are also small Protestant churches.

Economy

Refining of Venezuelan oil is the chief economic activity and accounts for 95% of total exports in value.

Communications/Education

Roads are the main form of transport. There are inter-island air and sea links.

In 1967 there were 6 daily newspapers (an estimated 160 per 1,000 of the population)and in 1966 there were 6 other non-daily newspapers, and 36 other periodicals. In 1966, there were 11 radio stations, and in 1968, 3 private television stations. In 1966, there were 11 fixed cinemas, with 33 seats per 1,000 of the population.

In 1966, there were 117 primary schools, with 41,645 pupils, and 12,966 pupils in secondary education, including general and vocational education, and teacher training.

II. FAMILY PLANNING SITUATION

Family planning services in Curacao are provided by the private Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood, and in Aruba through Government health centres.

Attitudes

The Curacao Government has no family planning programme, but both the island and the Dutch Governments actively assist the Foundation. There are government representatives on its board, and the Dutch Government provides some financial assistance.

Largely as a result of its promotional and publicity campaigns, the Foundation has good relations with, and receives the cooperation of, religious, labour, medical and business groups.

III. FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

History

The Curacao Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood was officially established in October 1965. It opened its Central Clinic in Willemstad in the following year. In 1970, financial assistance was received from IPPF, the Dutch Government and Shell Oil.

Address

Stichting tot Bevordering van Verantwoord Ouderschap,
(Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood),
Parallelweg 38,
Juliandorp,
Curacao, N.A.

Personnel

President: Dr. Sergio Leon,
Executive Director: Mr. J.M. Janssen

Services

The growing demand for services led to the Foundation's restructuring of its Central Clinic in 1968; two additional part-time doctors were employed, and modern equipment was installed. In 1969 and 1970, two more clinics were opened, in Barber and in Kas Chiquita.

The Foundation's motivational campaigns produced a considerable increase in the number of acceptors and visits in the first half of 1970. The 3 clinics served a total of 485 new acceptors, of whom 113 used the IUD, and 320 oral contraceptives. There were 1,251 follow-up visits. Papanicolau tests are available free of charge.

Family planning services are provided in government health centres on Aruba.

Information and Education

Information and education activities are aimed to promote family planning and responsible parenthood among the predominantly Roman Catholic population. All methods of communications are used, including film-shows, lectures and meetings, literature some of which is printed in Papiamento, home-visits by a social worker, and the mass media.

The mass media campaigns organised in 1968 and 1969 produced an encouraging increase in clinic attendances. A new and intensive campaign was begun in February 1970, through radio, television and the press. Some press advertisements, pamphlets and newsletters have been printed in Papiamento.

Sex Education

One of the results of the mass publicity campaigns has been the growing number of requests from schools and from parent-teacher associations for education in physiology and reproduction. There is wide pressure to introduce the subject into the public school curriculum. Many Roman Catholic schools are already teaching reproduction and associated subjects.

Training

The Foundation trains its clinic personnel in the Willemstad Central Clinic.

Sources

1. UN Demographic Yearbook.
2. World Bank Atlas 1970.
3. UN Statistical Yearbook.
4. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1969.

Others: Europa Yearbook. Vol.II. 1970.

Situation Report

Distribution LIMITED JUL 9 - 1971

Country URUGUAY

Date JUNE, 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 01. 839–2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			177,508 sq.kms.[1.]
TOTAL POPULATION	2,407,000 (E)[1.]	2,595,510 (1963)[1.]	2,889,000 (1970 E)[2]
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			1.2% (1963-69)[1.]
BIRTH RATE	18.8 (E)[1.]	24-25 (E)[1.]	21.7 per 1,000 (1968 E)[1.]
DEATH RATE			9.5 per 1,000 (1967 E)[1.]
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			50.0 per 1,000 (1967 E)[1.]
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-49)		651,400 (1963)[1.]	712,000 (1970 E)[2.]
POPULATION UNDER 15		23% (1963)[1.]	28.2% (1970 E)[2.]
URBAN POPULATION			
GNP PER CAPITA			US$520 (1968)[3.]
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			-1.4% (1961-68)[3.]
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			880 (1966)[4.]
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			210 (1966)[4.]

E - estimate.

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The republic of Uruguay has a low rate of population growth: population density is 16 per square kilometre (1969). Over half of the total population live in the capital, Montevideo: 1963 census - 1,154,465 inhabitants.

Ethnic

European - 90%: mestizo 10%.

Language

Spanish.

Religion

The majority of the population are Roman Catholic.

Economy

Agriculture and stockraising are the country's chief sources of income, and meat, grains, and animal and agricultural products form the bulk of exports. Industries, of which the chief are food-processing and textiles, are mainly concentrated in Montevideo. A high percentage of the total employed population works in administration and commerce.

Communications/Education

Internal and international communications are good, by road, rail, waterways, sea and air.

In 1966-67[5.] there were 26 daily newspapers, 4 non-daily newspapers, and 35 other periodicals. There is good radio coverage of the country (1963 - 72 stations), and in 1968 there were 9 television stations. In 1967, there were 180 cinemas (45 seats per 1,000 inhabitants).

All education is free, and is compulsory from 8 to 14 years. In 1966[5.] there were 365,597 primary pupils, in 2,260 schools and institutions; in 1961, there were 72,670 pupils in secondary education. There are two universities.

Medical/Social Welfare

Uruguay has a comprehensive social welfare state system, with a wide range of benefits and extensive protection for workers, including employment gurantees, a low pension age, and insurance against suspension from work. Medical facilities are good.

Illegal abortion is a serious health problem: various studies indicate that there may be as many as 3 - 4 abortions for every live birth.

II. Family Planning Situation

The government has no official policy on family planning. There is a private family planning association which provides services through its central clinic in the government supported university hospital, and through 23 other clinics.

Attitudes

The Government does not directly sponsor any family planning programme but has officially recognized the private association's clinics and human reproduction laboratory; the Ministry of Health allows its hospitals and health centres to be used for family planning, together with part of its staff and equipment.

There is no active opposition from the Roman Catholic Church. A campaign has been organized against family planning by a university student group of the left.

Legislation

Abortion for medical reasons is allowed. There is a very high rate of illegal abortions, the majority carried out for economic reasons.

Family Planning Association

History

The Uruguayan Association for Family Planning and Research on Human Reproduction (AUPFIRH) was founded in 1962, and is a member of the IPPF. Its headquarters are in the Pereira Rossel Hospital in Montevideo, where, as well as a family planning clinic, there is also a sexological research institute, the first of its kind in Latin America.

Address

Asociacion Uruguaya de Planificación Familiar e Investigaciones
sobre Reproducción Humana,
Hospital Pereira Rossel,
Bvr. Artigas 1550,
Montevideo,
URUGUAY.

Personnel

President: Prof. Dr. Hermógenes Alvarez
Executive Secretary: Dr. J. Alberto Castro

Services

At the end of 1970, the Association was running 24 clinics, in Montevideo and in the interior; the services provided include treatment for fertility and infertility, the detection and treatment of cancer, and the care of gynaecological disorders. After the establishment of the Association's first clinic in Montevideo in 1963, its activities expanded rapidly, particularly in the period 1969-1970 when the number of clinics rose from 10 to the present

24. Of these, 7 are in hospitals, 9 in general health centres, and the rest in a maternal/child health centre, a private physician's office and in the out-patient sections of obstetrical/gynaecological departments.

In 1970, the clinics served 2,677 new acceptors of whom 2,420 used the IUD. There were 9,974 follow-up visits.

Information/Education

Until 1970, the Association's Department of Information, Education and Training used all methods of communication to publicize, and gain support for, family planning. Group meetings, discussions and film shows were held for patients, professionals and civic groups. Literature was printed and distributed. Courses were held for school children, and a sex education course was broadcast over an official television station in Montevideo.

In 1970, the reorganized Department decided to suspend the use of the mass media, following the student campaign against family planning. However, literature distribution continued and information meetings were held. To counter the attack, the Association aimed its motivational programme at groups with a strong influence on public opinion, at teachers, labour leaders and graduates.

Sex education

The Association has an extensive sex education programme which it has been developing since 1964; adequate sex education for young people is considered to be one of the ways of reducing the high illegal abortion rate. Activities have included the training of teachers, social workers, midwives, nurses and doctors, school courses and television programmes. In October 1969, representatives from all over South America attended the First Latin American Course on Sex Education and Family Planning, organized by the Association.

Training

Training activities are organized by the Department of Information, Education and Training, to improve the techniques and standards of family planning workers and to train additional personnel to staff new clinics. In 1970, 110 persons attended courses, including doctors, midwives, teachers and others. The Association periodically inspects its clinics and their operations through an extended in-training activity, known as visiting; a multidisciplinary team visits a clinic and during its stay works with the staff and advises on improvements.

Research

The Association sponsors research on human reproduction, on socio-economic conditions, and on the method and results of different contraceptives. The laboratory is well-known for its work on uterine physiology.

Other family planning activities

A family planning clinic is run in the Hospital de Clinicas in Montevideo.

Sources

1. UN Demographic Yearbook.
2. CELADE Boletín Demografico.
3. World Bank Atlas, 1970.
4. UN Statistical Yearbook.
5. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1969.
6. Annual Report to IPPF for 1970, submitted to IPPF by the AUPPIRH.

Others

- Europa Yearbook, VOL II, 1970.